## THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The fund in aid of the storm sufferers n

The committee of 100 nominated Theodore Records for mayor of New York City. Col. Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland, O., he distinguished geologist and scholar, fied in his 79th year.

Elvyn A. Wood, of Chicago, a straw bonds-san was sent to jail for thirty days, by adge Pendergast, for contempt of court.

W. G. Walker, 19 years of age, a nephew f James G. Blaine, has entered the order the Jesuit fathers at Santa Clara, Cal. A fire in Eastport, Me., has destroyed much of the business portion of the city. It is just two years since the town was detroyed by fire.

One English and two American co are endeavoring to secure the contract for the drainage of the valley of Mexico, which involves the expenditure of \$6,000,000.

Brigadier General Potter, commanding the department of the Missouri, with head quarters at Fort Leavenworth, was retired having reached the ago of 64 years.

Governor Henry Lloyd, of Maryland, mar-sed Miss Mary E. Staplefort, of Cambridga fbey will make a short wedding tour before song to Anapolis to reside in the executive

The tenth annual convention of the American Academy of Medicine convened at Pittsburg, Pa. There were delegates present from all the principal cities in the

P. M. Bughes, a merchant of Lamoute, Mo., in getting off the train at that place, fall and was badly, if not fatally injured. He was picked up in an unconscious state, and is in a critical condition. J. F. J. Bradley, the defaulting assistan

anager of the Pullman Car company, was ought back to Chicago, having been ar-ted near Cleveland. He is said to be art \$3,500. The industrial growth or the southern states may be judged from the fact that within nine months no less than \$83,000,000

een invested in manufacturing and ag enterprises in that section of the

A special to the New Orleans Times-Demo-red from the Mississippi quarantine station age: One of the most terrific and damag-ing burricanes since 1860, has prevailed in this neighborhood.

The New York Sun announces that it has paid the disputed bill of E. Holmes & Co., the Saratoga undertakers, for embalming the body of General Grant. The amount of he bill was \$500.

he bill was \$400.

The president appointed Colonel O. B Wileox, of the Tweifth Infantry, a brigadier general, vice General J. H. Potter, retired. General Wilcox has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth to assume command of the department of Missouri.

The president has appointed Colone ames C. Duane to be chief of engineers ames C. Duane to be chief of engineers, United States army, with the rank of briga-eliar general, vice General Newtor, resigned. General Duane is now on dut, in New York as engineer of the third lighthouse district.

2 The sount of wreckage, cedar spars and cabin furniture which is being washed asore at Erie, Pa., establishes the fact beyond a deubt that the vessel reported ashore west of Erie went Jown with the entire crew, and left no one to tell the tale. When sighted the crew were in the rigging, and numbered ten or twelve. Every effort was made to reach them by government vessels. Nothing has been found yet which will give any elew to the unlucky craft's identity or the port, except a name on a board which looks like "Peru, of Chicago."

Judge Wallace of the United States circuit court of New York, has rendered a desision of he greelest importance. About a started to run but was caught by the crowd, and his package, containing his wardrobe, was taken from him and torn to pieces. He was also pounded and kicked around the was then from him and torn to one the was also pounded and kicked around the was also pounded and kicked around the was also pound

Judge Wallace of the United States car-cuit court of New York, has rendered a de-sision of he greatest importance. About a year ago the receiver of taxes levied a tax upon the shares of national banks. The banks resisted and demanded an injunction they have brought in, but would not keep restraining him from collecting the levy.
The decision of Judge Wellnes was made spon the motion of thirty-five banks to have he injunction made permanent. The moe injunction made permanent.
on for the injunction was denied.

Two Mexican: condemned to to shot in Two Mexisan: condemned to to shot in New Laredo, Mexico, for complicity in the noted Mexican national train robbery, three years ago, were put upon the Mexican national train under a strong guard and carried to Lezarieta, a station eixteen miles from Laredo. The condemned men were taken from the train at Lazarieta blindfold-

Advices received at the state department at Washington, corroborate the published reparts of the hauling down of the American Eng on the American schooner "Marion Grimes" at Shelburce, by Captain Quigler, of the Canadian cruiser "Terror." The estion of the captain of the "Grimes" in running up the colors while the vessel was in the custody of Canadian officers, is depressiated at the department as likely to need-beely complicate the department in its efforts to reach a satisfactory settlement of the fight-ries question.

William S. Sayder and Thomas Brown, he two anarchists who have been held in all in Chicago, since the Haymarket riot, and were indicated for riot and conspiracy in conscion with that affair, were discharged sonnection with that affair, were discharged your their own recognizance by Judge 20-y. Mr. Grinnell requested this disposition of the prisoners. It is probable that they never w'll be tried. Enyder is an American by birth, and Brown is the only Irishman connected with the events of May 4, may the policemen. Both men are quite young, and are considered by the officials more foolish than criminal.

when the property is the state of the affair is that Mr. and Mrs. Allen are an aged couple, who have married to appoint the state of the state of the propose of securing the appointment of a guardian for Mr. D. C. Allen, of that county, a gentleman worth \$20,000. The potition was made by his wife, and at a previous trial in Beptember, the jury failed to agree. The defense produced a letter showing that the wife had been corresponding with some party in the mast in response to an advertisement, and had proposed to meet him in St. Louis. The revelation came like a thunder clap, and the prosecuting attorney dismissed the case at since. The strangest part of the affair is that Mr. and Mrs. Allen are an aged couple, who have married daughters, and have always lived happily togetesr.

The president appointed Dabrey H. Manry to be United States envoy entraordiury and minister plenirotentiary to the United States of Columbia Mr. Maury was nominated to his office during the session of congress, but the senate failed to not upon his monipation.

The acting accretary of the treasury has telegraphed to the collector of customs at the Francisco, as follows: "By the request of the secretary of state you are directed to cate and all proper courtesies to Prince and Princess Komatsu as d suite, all of Japan, the are expected to reach your port on the linet, and to pass their baggage and death free of duty."

The 2914 foot python, which recently got may in the city hall park, New Kork, again seeped while being transforred from his sex to a onge at Austin & Stone's museum Recton. Cawling under the stage the several boards, entered

wrist and squeezed the breath out of another by jamming him against the wall.

The Knights of Labor in session at Richmond, decided to send \$15,0000 for the relief of the locked out cotton workers at Augusts, Ga., and more if necessary. Powderly was re-elected. The executive board consists of six members. John W. Hayr, William H. Bailey, A. H. Carleton, T. B. McGuire, Ira H. Ainswerth. The general master workman, general secretary and general tressurer are ex-officio members. Powderly held a conference with fitteen or sixteen colored delegates to the general assembly. They represent the colored assemblies of the Knights of Labor of Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Mississppi and other southen states. The object of the conference was for the election of a burean of colored Knights throughout the southern states for the purpose of securing accurate statistics relative to the colored people and their relation to white laborers, wherever they are employed together. Powderly said, in speaking of the conference and its object: "The question of social equality is not one of the objects of the burean. Its object is to stimulate the colored people to work for their own elevation." It was decided to elect a chairman and secretary, and have essistants in each of the southern states.

The French African cable has been completed to the Congo.

Mayor Karl Rothschild, the head of the banking firm, died suddenly of heart dis-

A fearful disaster occurred off St. John Norte Dame bar. A fishing craft capsized and all on board were drowned.

M. de Leseps and Count Napoleon Ney will sail from Havre for New York, to par-ticipate in the dedication of the Bartholdi statue. Mr. Gladstone is still unable to leave hi

bed room. He is suffering from fover, and his condition is believed to be worse than is publicly admitted. Three suspicious cases of illness have been reported in Rome. One of the afflicted persons died. It is thought their disease is cholera. In all other places in Italy where cholera has prevailed the disease has almost

The students of Trinity college presented Earl of Londenderry, vicercy, with an ad-dress of welcome, expressing joy over the defeat of the home rule bill. The vicercy

Sir Arthur Sullivan's new cantata "Th Golden Legend," was rendered at the Lecds musical festival, and fairly enraptured the audience. At the close the chorus and auditors called the composer out and pelted him with flowers, and obliged him to return and receive similar ovations many times. His very appearance was hailed with prolonged applause.

AT AN END.

The Great Packing House Strikers Retur to Work on the Ten Hour System.

United States army, with the rank of brigadier general, vice General Newtor, resigned.
General Duane is now on duty in New York as engineer of the third lighthouse district.

The president granted a pardon to Charles
Thomas, a colored man now serving a life statence in the West Virginia penitentiary, for murder of his wife's seducer, committed in Arkansas about ten years ago. The president, in acting on the case said he was satisfied that the man had been sufficiently unnished for what he had done.

At the Rancocas breeding farm, of Pierre Llorillard, at Johnston, N. J., all of his stallors and brood mares were sold. The prices received were fair and the total realized was \$142,895 for five stallious and sevenly-eight meres. Mr. Llorillard was not present, but his son announced that the sale meant his permanent retirement from the tart.

2 The sount of wreckage, cedar spars and about 10 o'clock this morning to the report that a batch of Pinkerton recrites had been stoned on their way to the sparder was quickly manifested by the older gaards, who commenced the feeling engendered was quickly manifested by the older gaards, who commenced the feeling engendered was quickly manifested by the older gaards, who commenced the freeling engendered was quickly manifested by the older gaards, who commenced the freeling engendered was quickly manifested to the yards. No one was hurt, but the feeling engendered was quickly manifested by the older gaards, who commenced the freeling engendered was quickly manifested by the older gaards, who commenced the freeling engendered was quickly manifested by the older gaards, who commenced the freeling engendered was quickly manifested by the report that a batch of Pinkerton recrite had been stoned on their was caused about 10 o'clock this morning the cruits had been stoned on their was caused about 10 o'clock this morning to the report that a batch of Pinkerton recrite had been stoned on their was caused about 10 o'clock this morning to the report that a batch of Pinkerton recrite had

they have brought in, but would not keep the men out even if the packers refused to grant this.

Armour & Co. say they will not discharge any of the men they have brought in: that as far as they are concerned, thay feel almost independent of the strikers.

Chicago, October 18.—The strike of the packing house workmen was formally ended this afternoon. The strikers held a mass meeting on the prairie, about 3 o'clock, at which between 12,000 and 14,000 men were present. A proposition to return to work

which between 12,000 and 14,000 men were present. A proposition to return to work on the ten hour plan was carried almost unanimously, and the strike declared at an end. Shorily afterward Mr. Barry, the Knights of Labor delegate waited on Mr. Armour and said the strike was at an end, and that the men would return to work tomorrow morning without making any conditions. The packing house owners will keep running their new men, and by running the houses up to their full capacity expect to be able to retain in their employ nearly all their old men.

A TERRIBLE STORM

North and South Devaste 1.

North and South Devaste 1.

GALVESTON, TEX., October 14—The town of Sabhoe pass, at the month of the Sabine river, the dividing line between Louisians and Texas, is reported entirely washed away by the terrific storm of Tuesday night. Over fifty lives are reported lost out of a total pepulation of 200.

NEW OBLARS, La., October 14.—The Times Democrat's Like Charles, La., special says: The loss of property along the gulf coast, and for some distance west of Sabine Pass, by the storm of Tuesday night was fearful. The mail boat from Cameron Parish reports that the water at Calcasien Pass was eight feet deep at the light house, and that the entire country east an twest was submerged Tuesday night, drowning thousands of eattle and ruining crops. No lives lost at Leesburg or Calcasien Pass.

Chicago, October 14.—A high wind accompanied by a drifting rain has been prevailing here since this morning. The storm tore through the trees of Douglass, Garfield and Humboldt parks with the fury of a hurricane. Baplings were twisted off close to the trunks and hurled over the tops of the larger trees. Two real estate agency brildings on Madison street near Garfield park, were picked up by the wind an i ground to pices on the prairies Reports show that the storm extends over a very wide area, but no particulars can be obtained, as the teiggraph wires are down in almost every direction. A cyclone between Epsylanti, Michigan, and Elshart, Indiana, tore down all the wires in the neighborhood, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway the top of a car was blown off and carried against the wires with such force as to break them. The Propeller "Chamberlain" was such off Sheboygan, Wis., she collided with an unknown steamer in the storm.

At Detroit, Mich., a gale prevailed in the afternoon, the wind reaching & miles an hour. All river craft were tied up. Trees, roofe, plate glass and electric lights did not appear and a large portion of the city is in darkness.

At Toledo, O., chimneys were blown down and other slight damage is

blown down; it cost \$15,000.
At Clinton, Mo., a beavy rain storm streek the city and did considerable damage. Falkner & Wooley's pottery was nearly demolished. The new colored Baptist church and several small houses were blown down No one was hurt.

only pipe stems. He bit one man in the wrist and squeezed the breath out of another by jamming him against the wall.

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FOREIGN.

Louis Michel has been pardoned, and will soon be released.

The French African cable has been com-

THE ANTI-SALOONISTS.

Text of an Address Issued by Their Exec

Chicago, Int., October 13.—The national committee of the anti-saloon republicans, appointed by the conference held in Chicago September 16, 1886, make, through their executive committee, to the republican party of the United States, and to all friends of temperance and order, this statement and appeal, and they ask for it such acceptance and such response as the gravity and urgency of the matter s-all demand:

"The evils of the liquor traffic, as emboded in the American saloon system, has utive Committee,

"The evils of the liquor traffic, as emboded in the American saloon system, has reached a magnitude and degree of ditructiveness that threaten the foundation of government, society and the home. The time has therefore come when political parties and private citizens must take sides openly for or against the traffic, with its methods and its results. Neutrality is henceforth impossible. Indifference is henceforth a betrayal of the funst involved in citizenship. The santi-saloon republican movement recognizes and proclaims this state of things. The American liquor traffic, whatever it may once have occup, is no longer a leg timate and law abiding branch of trade, serving to supply a natural and unforced demand for its commodity, however harmful. The saloon system, encouraged and directed by the distillers, brewers and wholesale liquor dealers, has become a vast and vigilant organization. Forming a market for intoxicating drinks, it creates a demand where before none existed, that it may profit by supplying that demand. If the saloon is the ememy of society, it is the special foc of the workingman and his home. Defective laws and unjust customs which bear hardly upon labor ought to be and must be reformed, but the central cause of the unthrifty and the resulting unrest among wage workers is the frightful waste of the wage fund included in the gross receipts of the saloon.

Workmen whose energy, trustworthiness

the saloon.

Workmen whose energy, trustworthiness and skill are daily impaired at the saloon, determine the standard of wages for vast industries, and by their incapacity through drink they fix a low avenue of daily production in great establishments, and wages seek a corresponding level. The representatives of the liquor traffic in the United States have become a league of law breakers. Not content with unitedly refusing to obey the law urtil compelled by legal process, they openly resist enforcement by criminal msans. Areon has become a common weapon, used to intimidate communities which try to free themselves from the saloon cures, and furthermore, the desperate defenders of the traffic do not stop at assassination as a means of warlare, as the blood of curse, and numermore, the desperate defenders of the traffic do not stop at assassination as a means of warfare, as the blood of Haddock, in Iowa, testified, and this wide spread volation of one set of wholesome laws breeds general contempt for all law and opens a hospitable door for those modern allies of the saloon system—commnism and anarchy. The criminal class, which is multiplying faster than courts and prisons can dispose of it, finds it breeding place, its school, its incentive and its council chamber in the saloon, whose keeper sets a daily example of a criminal disregard of law and the public good. One of the gravest political dangers which now confront the public is the corrupt use of money to influence elections and legislation. While this evil is intrenched in our political system, our free institutions would be at an end. When they can defeat or reverse the will of the major ity, self government is a farce. The saloon power in the United States systematically uses its corruption fund without scruple and without stript to control. uses its corruption fund without scruple and without stint to control primaries, to carry elections by the purchase of votes, to pre-vent restrictive legislation with bribery, to obstruct the course of justice by tampering with juries, and to punish with defeat pub-lic servants who have incurred its displeas-ure. This wholesale crime against free and fair government is not even denied or con-

lic servants who have incurred its displeasure. This wholesale crime against free and fair government is not even denied or concealed. The irrepressible conflict between the saloon system and the public welfare remained a local and subordiate matter until the leagued power of the liquor traffic took the offensive, and by successive and rapid aggressions invaded every place, however sacred; violated every restraining law, however moderate, and now avowedly aims at complete political domination by debauching the ballot and the legislature.

The national anti-saloon republican conference, representing the predominent sentiment of republicans and good citizens everywhere, says that the saloons ought to be put out of existance; that the people of each state and municipality ought to have the opportunity, wherever desired, of deciding when and how this shall be done; and that until destroyed, the saloon ought to be crippled by every restraint and disability which local public sentiment will enforce, and made to reimburse as much as possible of the public loss it causes. It is believed that this policy, backed by a vigorous enforcement of law, commends it elf to the common sense and the conscience of the people, and that on this platform all reasonable friends of temperance and public safety can unite and work. It does not require a community which is ready for probibition to tolerate taxed or untaxed saloons, until an entire state, including great cities, has reached the same level of opinion. It does not compel communities to submit to a riot of tree rum until they are prepared to enforce the total suppression of the liquor traffic within their limits. It does not attempt to apply arrule uniform and arbitrary to 60,000,000 people living under widely verying conditions.

It is permissable to reach a common point by many roads. The saloon has entered

ing conditions.

It is permissable to reach a common point by many roads. The saloon has entered politie with its own methods and weapons, it has allied itself with the democratic arry of obstruction and reaction, and today rules the party with a rod of iron, and while thousands of democrate are hostile to the liquor traffic, their voice is silenced and their wishes ignored. The machinery, resources and votes of a powerful organization are thus enabled to defend and derpetuate this cancer on our civilization. The prestige, resources and shampionahip of a great, historic party are needed on the side of home and the humble wellfars. The republican party is called to this place and work, and celled by a mandate as gennine and majestic as that which summoned it into existence. Having taught the present generation to look to it for leadership in every great reform, the republican party could not now refine to heave the state of the sales and the sales are the sales are the sales and the sales are the eration to look to it for leadership in every great treform, the republican party could no now refuse to hear and heed the summonsts this forward movement without abdicating its place and passing at once into history But the requbitions party is not going to retire, and least of all is it going to pas-out of existence through the gateway of cowardice in the presence of a great respon-sibility, coupled with a noble opportunity. The masses of the party are ready to move. The anti-saloon republican conference did not begin to end the movement of which is shility, coupse.
The masses of the party are read in the masses of the party are read in the mate-alcon republican conference did not begin to end the movement of which it was the exponent. The permanent organization for which it provided is in the field to remain, and it seks the co-operation of all republicans in placing the whole party right in this matter. It saks the co-operation all the frameds of temperance and the hose of other political parties, whoever as whenever the republican party is true to it expresses is no, and it does this not a presidential device to promote party or presidential device to promote party or the total control of the party of the true of the party of t

manship, as elsewhere, the right of ALBERT GRIPPIN, Chairman, Manhattan, Kan.

THREE OF A KIND.

That Is There Were Three but New The Is Only One, and He Quite Respectable "Jim" Atlison, the Last of the Trio Any one who has lived in New Mexic or Arizona in the last ten years has heard of the Allison brothers. Clay heard of the Allison brothers—Clay, Jim and Frank—the most noted trio of desperadoes the southwest has ever pro-duced. The sole survivor of the trio, Jim, was in Omsha a few days ago, and although he has about as many bullets in his body as he has buttons on his clothes, he is apparently as robust as ever. His precence here recalled an in-cident in the life of Clay Allison, of which incident the writer was a witness. which incident the writer was a witness. It happened in the spring of 1880 in the httle wild town of Armijo, New Maxico. At that time Clay was the terror of the entire neighberhood, and although many attempts had been made to drive him from the territory all such endeavors were futile. In a street fight in the then hell-hole called Durango, Col. he shot at and strange to say Col., he shot at and, strange to say, missed a Mexican named Juan Alvarez. missed a Mexican named Juan Alvarez.

The "greaser" swore vengeance, as all of the race are in the habit of doing, hear the case unless he does." and followed Allison into New Mexico,

where he made his headquarters at the

only hotel at Armijo.

This hostelry was a transportable affair of canvas and boards, and had been repeatedly shot through and through pleasure and to the trembling consternation of the tenderfeet whom chance forced into unwilling enjoyment of its rough hospitality. The Mexican knew where to find his man and, with more courage than is generally ascribed to the court stands adjourned until 10 for. I have often trusted Americans, and I am never deceived." An American merchant who did business in this way would be liable to imprisonment for forced into unwilling enjoyment of its be blanked if he was going to fool around three or four days waiting for his trial, strode out of the room and lunacy. courage than is generally ascribed to the despised race, bearded the lion in his in the dining room, ordered his dinner, and, just for safety's sake, laid his navy revolver across his knees under the table Allison entered in a few minutes, glanced so doing, sa antered slowly to the table and sat down opposite his enemy and stared him in the face as fearlessly as if he was his most trusted friend. "Now, you blanked greaser," he be

gan calmly, "what are you going to do with that gun?" How Allison knew the position of the Mexican's revolver does not appear, except from the supposition that similar

situations had given him an unerring knowledge of such matters "I'm going to kill you," hissed the Mexican between his teeth, us he jerked the gun from under cover and thrust its muzzle full in the face of his vis-a-vis Events which transpired immediately thereafter showed that the carrying out of the greaser's intent should have preceded his announcement, for hardly were the words out of his mouth before the report of another pistol was heard, and the desperate Mexican rolled off his chair, shot through the bowels. Allison had shot under the table and "done" his man before he had had time to pull the trigger of his own weapon.

The other men in the room spreng to their feet and drew their weapons Oaths and imprecations filled the air and a general fight seemed imminent. Allison stood by apparently unmoved. When the turmoil had so far subsided that a common fight seemed no longer inevitable, "Clay," helped to carry the mortally wounded man from the room and then he resumed his seat at the his hands. table and finished the meal he had ordered. Afterward he took down his hat away without so much as bestowing glance upon the man he had killed.

was then in session at a point about ten miles distant. A bench warrant charging Allison with the murder of Alvare was obtained forthwith and a deputy marshal was instructed to serve it. lison was notoriously averse to "being arrested," but had always responded to "requests," to appear to answer to charges made against him. He claimed charges made against him. He claimed says a writer, "who are wise enough to that he had never killed a man except in eat when they are hungry, but who have done. The deputy entrusted with the serving of the warrant in this particular case knew of the desperado's peculiari-ties, and so when he found his man next

day he said quietly: "Clay, the judge w.ats about killing that Mexican."

"All right," responded Allison cheerfully; "I'll go with you. Come slong. But look here, Mr. Officer, don't ask me to give up my wespons." (He carried a Winchester and two six-shooting fortyfives.)

The deputy assented readily, for he knew that he could not, or felt that he would not, take the prisoner against his will. On the way to court, each on horse back, they chatted pleasantly enough. After a brief page in the conversation, "Clay" remarked abruptly: "That's s pretty good hat you're wearing, marshal.

The marshal took his sombrero his head and passed it to Allison who folded it into a wad, threw it into the air and put two boles through it before it touched the ground. Dismounting, Allison picked up the sieve-like head gear, restored it to its astonished owner and remarked, with what the marchal was pleased to think was a humorous smile: "Now, marshal, you can tell 'em you've been under fire."

When the court house, had been eached it was found that an important with lawyers, bailiffs and witnesses. The judge, however, immediately declared the case on trial postponed and said that Allison should be heard immediately. "Clay" walked across the room and the case of the property of th "Clay" walked scross the room and sat down with the utmost sang froid. His two big revolvers adorned his belt and land was speaking of a certain young

tnees.

The clerk began to read the warrant, but before he had half finished the judge looked down from his high seat and noticed the prisoner's rifle and revolvers. Rap, rap, rap, sounded the judicial gavel upon the pine boards which composed the deak, and the court shouted in stentorian tones:

"Manshal, disarm the prisoner?"

"Clay," mid the deputy spologetically, "you'd better let me have those weapons. I'll take good care of 'em."

"Look have now, park," replied Alliman, "you don't get my game. I've come have calledy and I am a great to stand

more I tell you to disarm that prisoner The dignity of this court must and shall be preserved."
The bailiffs held a short co

among themselves and started in a body toward the prisoner. The latter turned quickly in his chair and placed his Win-

hester in readiness for instant action.
"Now, boys, look here," said he firr

prisoner refuses to be disarmed." "Then if you want the priso

Rap, rap, rap, went the gavel again, and the voice of the judge, husky with

rode away. No one attempted to molest him and although he remained in the den. Allison was not at home when Al. neighborhood for several weeks therevares called, so the greaser took a seat after he was not rearrested. He afterwards killed a man in Colorado, and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary at Cauon City where he died two days ago. Despite the fast should be slow of intellect, since the abdied two days ago. Despite the fact "Clay" Allison was a notorious horse-thief and thought no more of driving off arelessly at the man whom he knew, had sworn to kill him, hung his hat on a thief and thought no more of driving off nail, turning his back on the Mexican in a bunch of cattle than he did of taking a drink, he was seldom known to pick a

foregone conclusion that one must die. Frank Allison was shot in a gambling house brawl, and Jim is now living a a quiet life in Texas.

Hours For Sleep.

"Now blessings light on him that first invented sleep; it covers a man all over, thoughts and all, like a cloak; it is meat for the hungry, drink for the thirsty, heat for the cold, and cold for the hot."—Don

Adages are not always to be depended on for good advice. The old saying in regard to sleep—"Nine hours are enough for a fool"—has frightened

A person may need nine hours' sleep out of the twenty-four without being vards only from the structure where the dren crying piteously with borribly blisannual show of chrysanthemums is held. man if, feeling that he requires them, he The sun dial, which is in an excellent he is sensible enough to take them. state of preservation, and bears the date last to pack them the work fell to my A branch of the United States court Goethe, when performing his great literary feats, took nine hours' sleep. A full will she grown adult, in a healthy condition will figure. eldom require more than eight. If, however, be discovers that he is not sufliciently refreshed by eight hours, he

should take more. It is a pretty safe rule to sleep as long as you are sleepy. "There are people," says a writer, " who are wise enough to self defense and boasted that he would never attained that higher reach of wis never fear trial for anything he had ever dom to sleep when they are sleepy." Unless you are a very lazy person indeed, you are not likely to take more sleep than your constitution requires, for, of course, dawdling in bed is not

leeping.

By shortening the necessary hours for sleep, you may bring upon yourself the dreaded disease, insomnia. There are cientific writers on this subject who claim that the best remedy for this is to learn to sleep in the daytime. This is very well where from some cause—work or watching, or pleasure—you may have failed to get your needed eleep for a night or two. There is undoubtedly a their fawns are sufficiently grown to take great virtue in naps, even short ones, and the art of napping in the day time, although I could never acquire it, is a desirable one, and, like most arts is a matter of practice. Still, it is a bad practice to get in the habit of turning night into day, and if you are not kept swake by care or illness, but merely have laid awake because you could not sleep, I should recommend you to fight the consequent drowsiness of the next day, in order that you may, if possible, re sume your ratural rest at night. Sleep leasness is generally the result of an un fortunate habit of "thinking," generally on unpleasant subjects, after one has re-tired for the night. Dr. Frank Hamilton, a great physician and a wise man aid: "Gloomy thoughts prevent sleep The poor and unfortunate magnify and

Stampeding the Congregation.

A Baptist minister in Sheffield, Eng. chester lay handily across his man living in the place.
"No," asid the divine, "I don't like serk began to read the warrant, him. He is a low worthless fellow, and

I don't want anything to do with under any circumstances."

"My dear," interposed his wife, "i im't right to talk that way about any one. The boy is young yet and may re-

"No, he never will." "No, he never will."

"But you musta't be so severe on him. If you would try you might possibly help him to be something better."

"I shall never try. If he should some into my church I would consider it my duty to order him cut."

"Den't talk that we'l! What has he are to come you be here unch machin-

The tattoo of the gravel on the bench interrupted Allison's response, and in an impatient voice the court asked: "Well have you disarmed the prisoner!"

"Your honor," said Allison, rising to his feet, "I've got the biggest kind of respect for this court, but I want to say right here, that no man can disarm me without a fight. I have'nt got any friends here and the crowd is armed; as I'm going to be ready to protect my self."

Bailiff," fairly yelled the court, "once more I tell you to disarm that prisoner

These antiquity stories have made many fine old paintings, and they do a great business with Americans. The Dutch merchant who presided over the one above spoken of told me he had just sold about 8,000 guilders, or over \$3,000 worth of goods to Robert Garrett, and that he made sales to Americans daily. He had great faith in American honesty, too and when I admired a piece of this too, and when I admired a piece of this same old Flemish lace and regretted that I had not the time to get money from the bank before leaving to purchase it, he doubled it up and told me to take it he doubled it up and told me to take it along and send him the price at my leisure. "You can remit me," said he, "from Antwerp before you sail if you have time, or, if more convenient, take it with you and send me the money when you get home to America." But I said: "You don't know me. I am a stranger have and I leave Ameterdam armed," replied the deputy angrily, 'you can disarm him yourself; for I'll stranger hare, and I leave Amsterdam this afternoon. Saturday I sail for New York You have no manufity for your this afternoon. Saturday I sail for New York. You have no security for your money." "Give me your visiting card and your address and that is all I care by the drunken desperadoes who took pent up rage sounded over the room: and your address and that is all I care pleasure in "cutting loose" for their own pleasure and to the trembling consterns. "This court stands adjourned until 10 for. I have often trusted Americans, and I am never deceived." An Americans and I am never deceived."

> The law formerly clased deaf and dumb persons with idiots and madmen, and would not permit them to form a contract. This was because no mode of teaching them was formerly known. It sence of hearing cuts them off wholly from a most important avenue of knowledge. But the discovery of methods of instructing them has shown that the imquarrel. But woe to the man against perfect mental powers of this class are not due to natural incapacity, but to undersone conclusion that one must die. of deaf-mutes. Persons who have become deaf in the later life, having had the advantage of hearing in youth, and learned to read and speak, are not injured in mind thereby. Beth-oven the great musical composer, became deaf when forty years old, and subsequently wrote

some of his finest works. London Times.

The Honorable Society of the Inner Temple has just had presented to it an old relic of Clement's inn in the shape of many people from taking the rest that was necessary to them. "Nature takes five, custom seven, laziness nine and wickedness eleven," is wrong in at least two of its assertions. There are very few instances in which nature does not least the black boy which for so many years past occupied such a prominent position in the gardens of this now defunct inn of court. This figure which is represented as kneeling and with uplifted arms supporting a sun dial on its head, is considered to possess great merit as a demand more than five hours' sleep. It is considered to possess great merit as a is true that sleeping, like eating, is very work of art. It is stated to have been much a matter of habit, and you may brought over from Italy about the betrain yourself to dispense with more ginning of the eighteenth century by than five hours' sleep as you may omit the then Lord Clare, and were presented by him to the society of Clemeut's inn. you will flourish under such a regime will depend upon the strength of your the second part of his play of "Henry constitution. You may fare like the IV.," and is also said to have been the residence of law students as early as the man's horse, who, when it had been re-duced to a diet of one straw a day, in reign of Edward IV. The figure of the the most ungrateful manner, died on black boy has been placed in the Inner

the Thames embankment, and a few mind, and the three or four little chil-1731, is being cleaned and restored, and

Deer Slaughtering. Portland Oregonia

A gentleman who has just returned from a hunting excursion to southern Oregon, says the business of killing deer for their skins is still carried on there as extensively as ever. In every direction in Cooe, Curry and Jackson counties the camps of these skin hunters are found, and around them are the carcacees of deer rotting on the ground. Two huntloaded with provisions for two weeks, and at the end of that time return with their horses ladened with a hundred to a hundred and fifty deer skins. For these they get about fifty cents each. One of the worst features of this business is that as the skins are thinner and better adapted for fine buckshin in the care of themselves.

THROUGH DEATH VALLEY.

Story of Suffering—Mrs. Brier, the Wo-man Whose Courage Sustained Her at a Times When Strong Men Broke Down and Abandoned Rope—The Lost Mines.

Golden State in 1849, narrowly escaped annihilation from exposure and want in that desolate region yeleped Death Val-

ley.

Requested to detail the facts of his journey across the plains and experi-ences in the desert regions, landing in the southern portion of the state, the It was in October, 1849, that about

It was in October, 1849, that about 500 emigrants from Missouri, Iowa and Illinois pulled out of Salt Lake City en route to Santa Fe, where they proposed traveling west into California. The party was accounted the most thoroughly equipped of any that had until then left Salt \*Lake for the Golden Gate, and bnoyant with hope and our future proposts, we bid good-bye to the big lake, and struck boildy out to the southward. We had an experienced frontiermen for a guide, and had we but followed his advice in the matter of route, our hordishe story of medicing and starvation and never have been table.

Things waxed prosperous we party until we had reached a p presume, about 200 miles south Lake, when we encountered a p Mormons bound also to the west Lake, when we Mormons bound also to the west. Camped together and found that the camped together and found that the leader of the Mormons, a man name Hunt, was possessed of a pass or right a way document over the hunting ground way document over the hunting ground that this part Hunt, was possessed of a pass or right way document over the hunting groun of the Utah Indians, and that this pass purposed taking a cut-off straig through the Indian countay, thus aboening the distance nearly 800 mil Anxious to reach my destination speedily became an exhorter in the effect of induce my party to join the Mormon A meeting was he d and, as a rest over half the party concluded to go with them, and the next evening we separate our friends who had decided to continuon south bidding us good-by, a on south bidding us good-by, speedily disappearing from view am the hills.

the hills.

Under the guidance of the Mormon leader we took up the new route, found it prolific in the requisites necessary for a wagon trail, and had a prosperous journey until the border of the southern part of the state was reached. Here a discussion arose as to what route to pursue toward the mines. Many of the company were of the opinion that the Walker pass route was most practicable, while I held that a journey toward the south and west would bring us sconer over the deserts to the fertile valleys beyond. In this opinion many of the yond. In this opinion many of the company concurred, and another split was the result.

My party at once began the work of crossing the trackless waste, and on Christmas day, 1849, we encamped at the hot springs in Death Valley. Our route from this point lay to the south and west, and, after resting our animals and overhauling our wagons, we took that direction. The intense heat, lack of water and proper nourishment soon told on our stock and they began to die by the dozens. Coupled with this misfor-tune was the overwhelming one that our wagons were by reasons of the heat and burning sand speedily becoming useless, and not a day passed but what some un-fortunate party had to abandon their wornout horses and broken-down vehicle and begin the task of crossing the terrible country on foot. We had not gone far when further dissensions recle and begin the task of crossi garding our route broke out and as a result nine of the party left us and struck out on foot in opposite directions. We never saw them again and but two out of the party succeeded, after untold suffer-ing, in reaching the settlement of the north.

Several days after the separation ve crossed their path, and knew by it on-certain course that our friends were lost That we were right was afterward proven by a party of prospectors, who discovered the bleaching skeletons of seven men who had, in an agony enper-induced by thirst and starvation, crawled into a dry water hole to die. To recount the untold miseries, suffering from starvation, thirst and exposure, endured by our party during the march through the desert would fill volumes. The very next lay after separating from our friends, the last wagon we had fell to pieces, and we were left no other recourse than to pursue our way on foot. hoping for deliverance from a horrible death that was every moment staring us in the face. Swarms of vultures flocked about us, as if by instinct made aware of the fate that in nine cases out of ten awaits the

traveler lost in the sands. My wife, the only little woman in the party, proved the salvation of us all. I had given entirely out and had to be lifted from my bed on the sands every black boy has been placed in the Inner Temple gardens, on the terrace facing by reason of his sufferings, had lost his in the arms of men. Utterly unable at wife, and alternately one after the other, will shortly be placed in position on the figure.

will shortly be placed in position on the figure.

will, and a sufferers were carried in her figure. reached a point to the northward of where Mojave now stands, and I decided that by traveling south we would reach the Tulare valley and find a settlement This direction we took, and after two days reached a rancho which I found was the well-known San Francisco place. We were within a few miles of Los Angeles, and no tongue can describe our feelings as we once more saw the faces of our fellow beings and found ourselves afe in a land of plenty.

A Dr. Irving, then a prominent resient of Los Angeles, was engaged in surveying a road near the rancho, and he very generously furnished us with teams and drivers and brought us to Los Angeles. My son, who his fourth year traveled over these trackless wastes, died but two years ago in Secremento. My wife still lives as does an older son, and I find myself, thirty-six years after my terrible experiences, within a few hundred miles of them, recounting them in a city where I was the first Protestant

to presch the gospel.

Mr. Brier's acquaintance with the topography of Death valley led the reporter to inquire of the location of the numerous mines, on whose fabulous wealth prospectors have for years dilated.

"I know the location very nearly of both the Gunsight lode and Breytogle discoveries" said Mr. Brier. "The Gen. discoveries," said Mr. Brier. "The Gun-sight mine, which for years has been the and Abandoned Rope—The Lost Mines.

Los Angeles Express.

Rev. J. W. Brier, an itinerant evengelist, and the first Protestant minister to
hold forth in Los Angeles, is a guest,
after an absence of thirty-six years, at
the residence of George Morgan.

In conversation with Mr. Brier this
morning an Express reporter was con
siderably astonished to learn that he was
the leader of the famous lost party of
emigrants who, endeavoring to reach the
Golden State in 1849, narrowly escaped mineral wealth. This mine was first dis-covered by the prospector from whom it takes its name. Though he has several times since endeavored to rediscover his flud, he has been unsuccessful. He was once, he claimed, within a few miles, but his provisions and water giving out, he was forced to beat a hasty retreat to the authority.

Breyfogle's mine was visited by so of our boys. It is aituated on the no side of Funeral mountain, and about I miles south and east of the Gunsight. "Of course, it is among the printies, but if a miner will only think take into consideration the privation misery attending a trip into that try, it will deter him from going, or there be a prospect of untold